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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

TRAN, QUOC A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 10/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/847,606

Applicant(s)

PECK ET AL.

Examiner

Quoc A. Tran

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 September 2005.
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 11-14 and 16-32 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 11-14 and 16-32 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-162)
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to RCE and Amendment concurrently filed 09/14/2005, with acknowledgement of original filing date of 05/02/2001.
2. Claims 1-8, 11-14 and 16-32 are currently pending in this application. Applicants cancelled claims 9-10 and 15. Claims 1, 7 and 13 are independent claims.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 09/14/2005 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1-8, 11-14 and 16-32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Matthews et al. (hereinafter Matthews) "Complete Reference FrontPage 2000" (Public Release 1999, By Osborn/McGraw-Hill, Ca, USA), in view of Eric Ladd et al. (hereinafter Ladd)

“Complete Edition Using HTML 4, XML, and JAVA 1.2” (Public Release 12/23/1998, By Que, USA).

In regard to independent claim 1, receiving from a user an indication of a selected portion of a Web-based document to be edited and of a desired editing function to be performed on the selected portion (Matthews at pages 499-506, discloses inserting HTML to modify the document and HTML authoring tool, also (Matthews at pages 464-471, also see Fig 13.2 and listing 13-3, discloses a pairs of tags, such as , for applying the Bold physical character style to the enclosed character, wherein Fig. 13.3 illustrating the logical style of character style tags displayed in the browser),

Matthews does not explicitly teach, **in-line editing function to be performed on the selected portion**, however (Ladd in Chapter 9 pages 262-280, also see Figure 9.5 through 9.8, disclose the method of using Inline Style Information in Microsoft Front page editor, wherein user allow to place a tag that has the STYLE attribute in the HTML document,) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein in-line editing function would have been an obvious variant of Inline Style Information to attach formatting styles to HTML elements, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made,

responsive to the indication of the designed in-line editing function, however (Ladd in Chapter 9 pages 262-280, also see Figure 9.5 through 9.8, disclose the method of using Inline Style Information in Microsoft Front page editor, wherein user allow to place a tag that has the STYLE attribute in the HTML document,) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein in-line editing function would have been an

obvious variant of Inline Style Information to attach formatting styles to HTML elements, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made,

inserting immediately prior to the selected portion a first in-line editing tag corresponding to the desired in-line editing function; detecting object tag elements within the selected portion; inserting immediately prior to each object tag element within the selected portion a second in-line editing tag corresponding to the desired in-line editing function and inserting the second in-line editing tag at the end of the selected portion; and inserting immediately after each object tag element within the selected portion the first in-line editing tag, wherein the first and second in-line editing tags are distinguishable from the object tag elements irrespective of the in-line editing function to which the first and the second in-line editing tags correspond, however (at Ladd in Chapter 9 pages 262-280, also see Figure 9.5 through 9.8, disclose the method of using Inline Style Information in Microsoft Front page editor, wherein user allow to place a tag that has the STYLE attribute in the HTML document, also Ladd in Chapter 24 through Chapter 26 pages 582-668, also see Fig. 26.4 through 26.6, discloses the DHTML and CSS method, which is discussed more detail of using DHTML with styles wherein user allow to attach formatting styles to HTML elements in a variety of ways, such as (listing 26.4) shows an example of dynamically changing the style of elements of an HTML document. In this example, the format is applied to two elements in different ways either through an embedded style sheet created with the <STYLE> tag or through the STYLE attribute. No matter which way you do it, the script changes the format in response to the onMouseDown and onMouseUp events. (Figure 26.5 and Figure 26.6) show the before and after screen shots of this HTML document) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable

interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein in-line editing function and in-line editing tags would have been an obvious variant of Inline Style Information to attach formatting styles to HTML elements and <STYLE> tag, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

In addition, Examiner would like to explain further detail in his own opinion as illustrating in the below examples for more support to the DHTML, CSS and inline Style concept as described above:

- i. A typical syntax example for defines styles directly in an HTML tag.

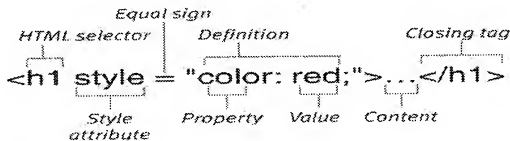
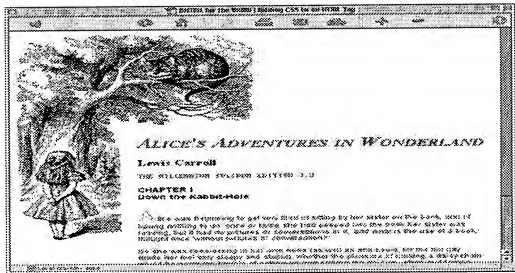


Figure 2.4. The styles have been placed directly into the tags.



ii. A typical situation of adding CSS to a web page wherein the "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*" would display in red color, wherein the styles have been placed directly into the tags.

style attribute.

```
code
<html>
<body style="background:white
  > url(Alice23.gif) no-repeat; font-family:
  > arial,helvetica,geneva,sans-serif;
  > word-spacing: 1px;position: relative;
  > top:185px; left:165px; width:480px;">
<br>
<h1 style="font:small-caps bold italic
  > 2.5em 'minion web' Georgia, 'Times New
  > Roman', Times, serif">Alice's Adventures
  > in Wonderland</h1>
<h2 style="font: bold 1.5em 'minion web'
  > Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif">
  > Lewis Carroll</h2>
<p style="style: italic; font-family:
  > monospace;">THE MILLENNIUM FULCRUM EDITION
  > 3.0</p>
<h3>CHAPTER I
<br>Down the Rabbit-Hole</h3>
<p><span style="font: 300%/100% serif;
  > color: #999999; margin-right: -3px;">
  > "A</span>lice was beginning to get very
  > tired of sitting by her sister on the
  > bank...</p>
<p>So she was considering in her own
  > mind...</p>
<p>There was nothing so <del>very</del>
  > remarkable in that...</p>
</body>
</html>
```

iii. Therefor each tag would receive instruction on how the content within it should behave, by means of style attribute as show above.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the FrontPage 2000 web builder and create your own web application of Matthews, to includes a means of in-line editing function and in-line editing tags of Ladd. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a

modification to enabling the use of Dynamic HTML to create dynamic content, wherein HTML elements that are changed within the Web browser on-the-fly (as taught by Ladd in Chapter 26 page 658-659 above "Listing 26.7").

In regard to independent claims 7 and 13, is directed to a software package for performing the method of claim 1, and further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale, document which may be viewed using a conventional web browser, each tag have a custom attribute, however (Ladd in Chapter 9 pages 262-280, also see Figure 9.5 through 9.8, disclose the method of using Inline Style Information in Microsoft Front page editor, wherein user allow to place a tag that has the STYLE attribute in the HTML document, also Ladd in Chapter 24 though Chapter 26 pages 582-668, also see Fig. 26.4 through 26.6, discloses the DHTML and CSS method, which is discussed more detail of using DHTML with styles wherein user allow to attach formatting styles to HTML elements in a variety of ways, such as (listing 26.4) shows an example of dynamically changing the style of elements of an HTML document. In this example, the format is applied to two elements in different ways either through an embedded style sheet created with the <STYLE> tag or through the STYLE attribute. No matter which way you do it, the script changes the format in response to the onMouseDown and onMouseUp events. (Figure 26.5 and Figure 26.6) show the before and after screen shots of this HTML document, also as taught by Ladd in Chapter 26 page 658-659 above "Listing 26.7", discloses the use of Dynamic HTML to create dynamic content, wherein HTML elements that are changed within the Web browser on-the-fly).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the FrontPage 2000 web builder and create your own web

application of Matthews, to includes a means of in-line editing function and in-line editing tags of Ladd. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification to enabling the use of Dynamic HTML to create dynamic content, wherein HTML elements that are changed within the Web browser on-the-fly (as taught by Ladd in Chapter 26 page 658-659 above "Listing 26.7").

In regard to dependent claim 2, the first editing tag opens the desired editing function and the second editing tag closes the desired editing function (Matthews at page 468, table 13-3, discloses a pairs of tags, such as , for applying the Bold physical character style to the enclosed character).

In regard to dependent claims 3-4, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 7 and 13 above, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claims 5-6, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1-2 above, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 8, is directed to a software package for performing the method of claim 2, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claims 11-12, are directed to a software package for performing the method of claims 1-2, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 14, is directed to a computer readable medium for performing the method of claim 13, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claims, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in dependent claims 7 and 3 above, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale. Examiner reads the above limitation in the broadest reasonable

interpretation as claimed, wherein the web building tools and Tags-based editors is reasonably equivalent to removing the editing tags as claimed.

In regard to dependent claim 19, the view includes color (Matthews at page 463, discloses the set of tool of using color in the web building and creating web applications).

In regard to dependent claim 23, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in dependent claims 1 above, and further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

the context portions include n words before and after each editing tag (Matthews at pages 466-472, discloses the heading tags, such as <H1 Class=red> This heading would be in the H1.red style</ H1 and so on).

In regard to dependent claim 27, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in dependent claims 1 above, and further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale, **receiving the indication of the desired editing function includes receiving a user selection of the desired editing function from an editing toolbar or a pull down menu,** (Matthews at pages 512-513, discloses DHTML Effects toolbar).

In regard to dependent claim 28, receiving the indication of the selected portion of the Web-based document to be edited includes receiving a user input highlighting the selected portion (Matthews at pages 462-467, discloses the tolls of using color as shown in table 13.2. listing 13.2, such as: color, shade and there of).

In regard to dependent claims 29, 30, 31 and 32, are directed to a software package for performing the method of claims 3 and 7, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Maeda et al. US20010054049A1 filed 12/19/2000

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-4103. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 11AM to 7PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Herndon R. Heather can be reached on (571) -272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Quoc A. Tran
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2176
October 12, 2005

William S. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
10/15/2005